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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 4, 1875. NO. 151.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Senate Finance Committee Report Against the Pipe Line Bill.

House Pipe Line Bill Presented by Senator McMullan.

Passage of the Judicial Salary Bill.

Bill for Appeals from Assessments Lost in the Senate.

Field Day in the House—Over Forty Bills Passed First Reading.

SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 3, 1875.

The Finance Committee reported back the Pipe Line bill with the statement that its passage would curtail the revenues of the State and that a provision to make up a deficiency by taxing pipe lines must originate, as a revenue measure, in the House.

The following bills were reported negatively:

For the purchase of Purdon's Digest.

For the prevention of cruelty to animals.

To impose a tax to pay for sheep worried by dogs.

The following were read in place:

Mr. McMullan—The Pipe Line bill pending in the House.

Mr. Anderson—Appropriating ten thousand dollars for the Homeopathic Hospital at Pittsburgh.

Mr. Newmyer—Authorizing outgoing sheriffs paid by salary to hand over unexecuted processes to their successors; also, for the appointment of detectives by assistant district attorneys.

Mr. Davis—Relative to fees in orphans' courts.

Mr. Lemon—To establish a State detective force.

The following passed finally:

An act to protect the children of this Commonwealth in their rights to acquire useful trades—yeas 32, nays 7.

An act fixing the salaries of the judges of the Supreme Court, of the judges of the several judicial districts, and of the separate orphans' courts—yeas 31, nays 13.

A supplement to an act, approved April 29, A. D. 1874, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations, authorizing the formation and regulation of wharf companies and corporations for the encouragement and protection of trade and commerce."

A supplement to the act regulating divorces on application of relative or next friend of lunatic wife, approved April 13, A. D. 1853.

An act to set apart in the city of Philadelphia a majority of the sums received for tavern licenses to aid in the support of the House of Correction.

The bill authorizing appeals from assessments in this Commonwealth to the Court of Common Pleas, was lost—yeas 22, nays 20—not a constitutional majority.

The House bill to remedy irregularities in sealing jury wheels, passed first reading.

HOUSE.

The House was engaged all day on its calendar. The following passed first reading:

An act for the establishment of new counties in this Commonwealth.

An act to fix the standard weight of bark.

An act to prevent the unclaimed sale of merchandise at auction in any city, borough or township of this Commonwealth, by other than licensed venders and auctioneers.

An act relating to the taxation of personal property.

An act for the appointment of a commissioner to revise the tax laws of the Commonwealth.

Joint resolution providing for the payment of the Sergeant-at-Arms, clerk and witnesses for the investigation ordered by the Senate as to the liability for expenses incurred by the State in suppressing the Susquehanna riots.

An act to permit postage stamps to be issued to the Lieutenant Governor.

Joint resolution providing for the payment of expenses of serving writ of election to fill vacancy in the district composed of the county of Armstrong.

Joint resolution providing for the payment of expenses of serving writ of election to fill vacancy in the district composed of the county of Centre.

Joint resolution providing for the payment of expenses of serving writ of election to fill vacancy in the district composed of the county of Berks.

Joint resolution providing for the payment of the expenses of serving the writ of election to fill vacancy in the Third district of Philadelphia.

Joint resolution providing for the payment of the expenses of serving the writ of election to fill the vacancy in the district composed of the county of Washington.

An act defining the limitation in prosecution for forgery.

An act to authorize defendants to produce and examine witnesses in preliminary hearings before magistrates, and making it mandatory upon committing magistrates to hear such evidence when demanded.

A supplement to an act relative to forfeiture of charters or grants of special or exclusive privileges to corporations, turnpike or plank road corporations, approved May 15, 1874, prescribing the manner in which said corporations shall consent to old their charters subject to the provisions of the Constitution adopted December 6, 1873.

An act to repeal an act entitled "An act to allow the voters of the borough of Coatesville, county of Chester, to vote on the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors."

An act making it unnecessary to prove a knowledge of viciousness on the part of owners of vicious dogs in order to recover damages.

An act to authorize the appointment of stenographers in the several courts of this Commonwealth, prescribing their duties and fixing their compensation.

A supplement to an act, entitled "An act relative to landlords and tenants, approved the 14th day of December, A. D. 1863," fearing date from March 14, 1865.

An act supplementary to an act, approved the 18th day of July, A. D. 1863, entitled "An act relative to corporations for mechanical, manufacturing, mining and quarrying purposes, providing that stockholders shall be liable to the suit of laborers and operators after a return to execution of *nulla bona*."

An act to punish persons for carrying concealed weapons within this Commonwealth.

An act to repeal an act relating to fines and forfeited recognizances in the county of Lycoming, approved the 28th day of March, A. D. 1870.

An act relating to assessment of unseated lands in the county of Luzerne.

An act to repeal the first section of an act relative to the appointment of sealer of weights and measures, approved the 29th day of February, 1872, so far as the same relates to the appointment of such officer in and for the county of Dauphin.

An act to repeal an act relative to hucksters in Greene county.

A supplement to a further supplement to an act, entitled "An act giving a bounty on fox scalps, in the county of Dauphin," approved the 27th day of March, A. D. 1867, extending the same to the county of Butler.

An act, entitled "A supplement to an act authorizing the borough of Bethlehem to purchase the water works' improvements and franchises of the Bethlehem Water Company, approved March 30, 1866."

An act fixing the compensation of witnesses for the probate of wills.

An act to determine the residence of land when the dividing lines of a borough and township pass through the mansion house.

An act to authorize and enable the Benevolent Association of Pottsville to establish and maintain a house for destitute, neglected and friendless children.

An act to require the auditing of the accounts of school boards and school districts, and to regulate the publication thereof.

An act to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors, and for the preservation of order at soldiers' encampments and reunions.

An act to regulate the payment of bonus to the Commonwealth fixing the same upon the amount of capital actually used.

An act supplementary to an act, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved the 27th day of April, A. D. 1874.

An act in relation to the payment of the costs and expenses of the devision of election districts.

An act to repeal an act, entitled "An act authorizing the citizens of Charlestown, Chester county, to change the method of defending and improving the roads and building bridges in said township," approved February 10, 1865.

A supplement to an act, approved May 1, 1874, entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to game and game fish, permitting the having in possession and exposing for sale grouse, quail or partridges and pheasants, when the same have not been taken or killed within the limits of this State.

An act to prevent spreading of contagious diseases amongst horses, cattle and stock.

An act to provide for the erection of water troughs for the use of horses and cattle on the public roads of this Commonwealth.

An act entitled "An act to repeal an act to prohibit the killing or taking of partridges or Virginia quail in Montgomery and Delaware counties," so far as the same applies to the county of Montgomery.

Joint resolution to provide for the purchase of Purdon's Digest.

An act fixing the number, duties and compensation of the officers and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives.

An act to regulate the practice of dentistry, and to protect the people against empiricism in relation thereto in the State of Pennsylvania.

Empowering camp meetings to employ a police force.

For the ventilation of bituminous coal mines.

Bills appropriating money to the Deaf and Dumb Institution, of Philadelphia; Danville Insane Asylum; Wilkesbarre City Hospital; A. H. Waters, of Uniontown, for funeral expenses of soldiers' orphans; for the support of the House of Correction, of Philadelphia; Pennsylvania University, $125,000; to pay the claim of Emanuel Peters for the education of soldiers' orphans; for the Northern Home; for the Western Penitentiary, and for the Allegheny Prison Society.

The following bills were negatived:

An act to repeal the sixth section of an act, entitled "An act to prevent the hunting of deer and other wild beasts beyond the limits of lands purchased of the Indians by the proprietors of this province, and against killing deer out of season," passed the 8th day of April, A. D. 1869.

An act relative to the appointment of gaugers of crude and refined petroleum, by the several Courts of Common Pleas of this Commonwealth, for the several counties of this Commonwealth.

An act to exempt persons who religiously observe the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath from the penalties of the act of April 22, 1794.

E. Reed Myers, of Bradford, a prominent Republican candidate for the nomination for State Treasurer, is here to-day looking after the enances.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 2, 1875.

The House, last night, persisted in its illegal folly of ordering an investigation which, its members well know, cannot be carried out upon the unsupported authority of the House alone. No fact is now better settled than this, that one House cannot carry on a legislative investigation without previous authority of law, and without the consent of the co-ordinate branch of the Legislature. The Senate, when it was Democratic in 1872, tried it and gave it up, finding itself utterly unable to compel a witness to testify.

The resolutions adopted last night, by a party vote, are the ones originally introduced by Smith, of Berks. They authorize the committee, appointed under them, to investigate the State Treasury back for ten years, and to send for persons and papers; but it makes no provision for paying or subpœnaing witnesses, or defraying the expenses of the committee, or for enforcing its process. This can be done only by a joint resolution, and the House is afraid to risk the passage of any such measure through both Houses.

The scene in the House, last night, while the struggle over these resolutions was going on, is represented to me by one who was present, as something frightful as well as disgraceful. The Speaker, my informant says, sat like a statue in his chair, his legs and body braced up in a state of extreme nervous tension, and he swung his gavel over his head and brought it down upon the desk with the regularity of the piston stroke of an engine, until the top of the desk was entirely demolished. The action seemed automatical, and was kept up as long as the nervous excitement lasted. To-day the shivers of the demolished desk are passing around from hand to hand as mementos of the reign of Democracy in that body. This is the first time the Speaker's desk was ever disturbed with such violence, and the funny part of it is that the Speaker was, himself, the most disorderly man in the House, all the time. The House, itself, is noisy enough; but the Speaker can make more noise with his gavel and to less purpose than all the members put together.

The House, to-day, took up and passed finally the Local Option repealing law, and dawdled away through three sessions over a few local bills, without attempting to pass the Appropriation bills. There is an evident purpose on the part of the majority to keep this bill back, in the hope of forcing an extension of the session, and the directors of the various institutions that look to the State for their annual appropriations may as well make up their minds that they will get no appropriations this year.

The only question is, will the Senate agree to extend the session? Judging from what the members individually say, I should answer no—but the action of the Senate, to-day, on the Judicial Salary bill, has so weakened my faith in human nature that I will not venture to predict what that body will do. It gave in to-day, to-day, to the judicial mendicants, that I will not further risk my reputation as a prophet by predicting its future action in any respect.

The Senate, to-day, took up its calendar and passed eighteen bills finally, which is more than the House has passed, altogether, in eight weeks. With so good a record as this, it is to be regretted that it made a bad record, also, in taking the back track on the salary judicial question. There was, to be sure, a big committee of lawyers here, from Philadelphia, urging big salaries for their judges, and the people had no one here to watch *their* interests; but then, the Senators themselves should have acted *that* part, instead of doing which, they listened to the lawyers and turned their backs on the people.

The bill came up as the special order in the afternoon session, the question coming up on Dill's amendment, to make the salaries of the city judges six thousand, and those of the country judges five thousand dollars. By some preconcerted arrangement, apparently, this was promptly voted down. Mr. Wallace then moved to give "to each president judge five thousand dollars, except in districts having less than 40,000 population, the salaries in such districts to be $4,000, and each additional law judge $4,000."

Mr. Stanton moved to strike out the word "President," in this amendment, and the words "each additional law judge $4,000," the effect of which would have been to give every judge in the State, outside of Philadelphia and Allegheny, $5,000 each, except in counties having less than 40,000 of a population. On this the vote was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Albright, Chalfant, Chestnut, Dill, Ermentrout, Lemon, Blair; Rowland, Rutan, Shimer, Stanton, Strang, Yerkes—12.

Nays—Messrs. Alexander, Anderson, Allegheny; Anderson, Crawford; Bussey, Clark, Colihan, Cooper, Crouse, Cutler, Davis, Dunkel, Heilman, Horter, Jones, Lamon, Philadelphia; Maclay, McClellan, McMullan, Newmyer, Roebuck, Wallace, Waream, Watson, Winslow, Wood, Yeakle, Yutzy—27.

All those who voted for this proposition were Democrats, except Lemon, Rutan and Strang.

The question then recurred on Wallace's amendment, after an ineffectual effort by Mr. Rutan to strike out 40,000 and insert 80,000, and the vote upon Wallace's proposition resulted as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Alexander, Anderson, Crawford; Bussey, Chalfant, Crouse, Davis, Dill, Dunkel, Horter, Jones, Lamon, Philadelphia; Lemon, Blair; McKibben, Nagle, Newmyer, Wallace, Wood, Yerkes—18.

Nays—Messrs. Albright, Anderson, Allegheny; Colihan, Cooper, Cutler, Ermentrout, Heilman, Herr, Maclay, McClellan, McKinley, McMullan, Rockwell, Roebuck, Rowland, Rutan, Shimer, Stanton, Strang, Warfel, Watson, Winslow, Yeakle, Yutzy—24.

Mr. Herr now made two very earnest attempts to raise Judge Pearson's salary, of the Dauphin district, first to $7,000, and, failing in that, then to $6,000, but in vain; and then Mr. Rowland moved to strike out "seven thousand" from the salaries of the Philadelphia judges, and insert five thousand, the same for the Allegheny judges, and to raise the country judges from four to five thousand. Mr. Wallace called for a separate vote on each proposition, and on the first, to fix the salary of the Philadelphia judges at $5,000, the vote was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Albright, Bussey, Clark, Cutler, Dill, McKinley, McMullan, Rockwell, Roebuck, Rowland, Shimer, Stanton, Warfel, Winslow—14.

Nays—Messrs. Alexander, Anderson, Allegheny; Anderson, Crawford; Chalfant, Chestnut, Colihan, Cooper, Crouse, Davis, Dunkel, Ermentrout, Heilman, Herr, Horter, Jones, Lamon, Philadelphia; Lemon, Blair; Maclay, McClellan, McKibben, McNeill, Nagle, Newmyer, Rutan, Strang, Wallace, Waream, Wood, Yeakle, Yerkes, Yutzy—31.

On the second proposition, to make the salaries of the Allegheny judges five thousand dollars, the vote was:

Yeas—Messrs. Albright, Bussey, Clark, Colihan, Dill, Ermentrout McKinley, McMullan, Rockwell, Roebuck, Rowland, Shimer, Stanton, Wallace, Warfel Yeakle, Yerkes—17.

Nays—Messrs. Alexander, Anderson, Allegheny; Anderson, Crawford; Chalfant, Cooper, Crouse, Davis, Dunkel, Heilman, Herr, Horter, Jones, Lamon, Philadelphia; Lemon, Blair; McClellan, McKibben, McNeill, Nagle, Newmyer, Rutan, Strang, Waream, Winslow, Wood, Yutzy—25.

On the third proposition to raise the salaries of about forty judges from four to five thousand dollars each, the vote was:

Yeas—Messrs. *Albright*, Alexander, Anderson, Crawford; *Bussey, Chestnut, Colihan*, Cooper, Crouse, Cutler, Davis, *Dill*, Dunkel, *Ermentrout*, Heilman, Herr, Horter, Jones, Lamon, Philadelphia; Lemon, Blair; Maclay, McClellan, *McKibben*, McMullan, McNeill, *Nagle*, Newmyer, *Rowland, Stanton*, Strang, *Wallace, Wood*, Yeakle, *Yerkes*, Yutzy—34.

Nays—Anderson, Allegheny; *Chalfant, Clark, Rockwell*, Roebuck, Rutan, *Shimer*, Waream Warfel, Watson, Winslow—11.

Democrats in italic.

Thirteen of the eighteen Democrats voting on this proposition voted *for* it, thus enabling at least $40,000 additional expense, annually, upon the State, or $400,000 for the judicial term through which the increase will run.

Mr. Herr, encouraged by this dash of extravagance, again proposed an increase of Judge Pearson's salary, this time to $5,000, and the Senate, having committed itself to the policy of increasing salaries, he carried his point—29 to 10.

Mr. Waream now tried a second whack at the Allegheny judges. He moved to reduce their salary (as fixed in the bill) from $7,000 to $6,000. This amendment, at an earlier stage, would have prevailed, as it should have done; but the Senate was now committed to increase, and he failed, by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Bussey, Chalfant, Chestnut, Clark, Colihan, Cutler, Maclay, McClellan, McKinley, Rockwell, Roebuck, Rowland, Shimer, Stanton, Wallace, Waream, Warfel, Watson, Yeakle, Yutzy —20.

Nays—Messrs. Albright, Alexander, Anderson, Allegheny, Anderson, Crawford; Cooper, Crouse, Davis, Dill, Dunkel, Ermentrout, Heilman, Herr, Horter, Jackson, Jones, Lamon, Philadelphia; Lemon, Blair; McMillan, McNeil, Nagle, Newmyer, Rutan, Strang, Wood, Yerkes—25.

Every attempt to curtail salaries having failed, and every attempt to increase them having succeeded, there is no special cause for wonder in the vote which followed. The salaries of the Supreme Judges are now $7,000. The bill, as reported, raised the salary of Chief Justice to $8,000, and of the other judges to $7,500. Mr. Clark moved to reduce them both to $7,000 each; whereupon Mr. Rutan moved an amendment to increase the Chief Justice's salary to $8,500 and the other judges to $8,000. This, of course, prevailed. The vote was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. *Albright*, Alexander, Anderson, Crawford; *Colihan*, Cooper, Crouse, Davis, *Dill, Ermentrout*, Herr, Horter, Jones, Lamon, Philadelphia; Lemon, Blair; *McKibben*, McMullan, McNeill, *Nagle*, Newmyer, Wallace, *Wood, Yerkes*—21.

Nays—Messrs. Anderson, Allegheny; *Bussey, Chalfant, Chestnut, Clark*, Cutler, Dunkel, Heilman, Maclay, McClellan, McKinley, *Rockwell*, Roebuck, *Rowland, Shimer, Stanton, Waream*, Warfel, Watson, Winslow, Yeakle, Yutzy—22.

It needed, now, only one step more to complete the round, and that was quickly taken. Mr. Yerkes moved to increase the salaries of the associate judges, not learned in the law, from $5 to $8 per day; but the poor associates had no such backing at their backs as the other judges, and this suggestion was hooted down almost unanimously. It may be some comfort to them to know who did it, and I append the vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Albright, Alexander, Cooper, Crouse, Davis, Heilman, Horter, Jones, Lamon, Philadelphia; Lemon, Blair; McMullan, Yerkes—12.

Nays—Messrs. Anderson, Crawford; Bussey, Chalfant, Clark, Colihan, Cutler, Maclay, McClellan, McKibben, McKinley, McNeill, Newmyer, Payne, Rockwell, Roebuck, Rowland, Rutan, Shimer, Strang, Wallace, Waream, Warfel, Watson, Winslow, Wood, Yeakle, Yutzy—27.

All those who voted for this proposition were Democrats, except Lemon, Rutan and Strang.

The question then recurred on Wallace's amendment, after an ineffectual effort by Mr. Rutan to strike out 40,000 and insert 80,000, and the vote upon Wallace's proposition resulted as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Alexander, Anderson, Crawford; Bussey, Chalfant, Crouse, Davis, Dill, Dunkel, Horter, Jones, Lamon, Philadelphia; Lemon, Blair; McKibben, Nagle, Newmyer, Wallace, Wood, Yerkes—18.

Nays—Messrs. Albright, Anderson, Allegheny; Colihan, Cooper, Cutler, Ermentrout, Heilman, Herr, Maclay, McClellan, McKinley, McMullan, Rockwell, Roebuck, Rowland, Rutan, Shimer, Stanton, Strang, Warfel, Watson, Winslow, Yeakle, Yutzy —24.

Mr. Herr now made two very earnest attempts to raise Judge Pearson's salary, of the Dauphin district, first to $7,000, and, failing in that, then to $6,000, but in vain; and then Mr. Rowland moved to strike out "seven thousand" from the salaries of the Philadelphia judges, and insert five thousand, the same for the Allegheny judges, and to raise the country judges from four to five thousand. Mr. Wallace called for a separate vote on each proposition, and on the first, to fix the salary of the Philadelphia judges at $5,000, the vote was as follows:

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On the second proposition, to make the salaries of the Allegheny judges five thousand dollars, the vote was:

Yeas—Messrs. Albright, Bussey, Clark, Colihan, Dill, Ermentrout McKinley, McMullan, Rockwell, Roebuck, Rowland, Shimer, Stanton, Wallace, Warfel Yeakle, Yerkes—17.

Nays—Messrs. Alexander, Anderson, Allegheny; Anderson, Crawford; Chalfant, Cooper, Crouse, Davis, Dunkel, Heilman, Herr, Horter, Jones, Lamon, Philadelphia; Lemon, Blair; McClellan, McKibben, McNeill, Nagle, Newmyer, Rutan, Strang, Waream, Winslow, Wood, Yutzy—25.

On the third proposition to raise the salaries of about forty judges from four to five thousand dollars each, the vote was:

Yeas—Messrs. *Albright*, Alexander, Anderson, Crawford; *Bussey, Chestnut, Colihan*, Cooper, Crouse, Cutler, Davis, *Dill*, Dunkel, *Ermentrout*, Heilman, Herr, Horter, Jones, Lamon, Philadelphia; Lemon, Blair; Maclay, McClellan, *McKibben*, McMullan, McNeill, *Nagle*, Newmyer, *Rowland, Stanton*, Strang, *Wallace, Wood*, Yeakle, *Yerkes*, Yutzy—34.

Nays—Anderson, Allegheny; *Chalfant, Clark, Rockwell*, Roebuck, Rutan, *Shimer*, Waream Warfel, Watson, Winslow—11.

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Yeas—Messrs. Bussey, Chalfant, Chestnut, Clark, Colihan, Cutler, Maclay, McClellan, McKinley, Rockwell, Roebuck, Rowland, Shimer, Stanton, Wallace, Waream, Warfel, Watson, Yeakle, Yutzy —20.

Nays—Messrs. Albright, Alexander, Anderson, Allegheny, Anderson, Crawford; Cooper, Crouse, Davis, Dill, Dunkel, Ermentrout, Heilman, Herr, Horter, Jackson, Jones, Lamon, Philadelphia; Lemon, Blair; McMillan, McNeil, Nagle, Newmyer, Rutan, Strang, Wood, Yerkes—25.

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Yeas—Messrs. *Albright*, Alexander, Anderson, Crawford; *Colihan*, Cooper, Crouse, Davis, *Dill, Ermentrout*, Herr, Horter, Jones, Lamon, Philadelphia; Lemon, Blair; *McKibben*, McMullan, McNeill, *Nagle*, Newmyer, Wallace, *Wood, Yerkes*—21.

Nays—Messrs. Anderson, Allegheny; *Bussey, Chalfant, Chestnut, Clark*, Cutler, Dunkel, Heilman, Maclay, McClellan, McKinley, *Rockwell*, Roebuck, *Rowland, Shimer, Stanton, Waream*, Warfel, Watson, Winslow, Yeakle, Yutzy—22.

It needed, now, only one step more to complete the round, and that was quickly taken. Mr. Yerkes moved to increase the salaries of the associate judges, not learned in the law, from $5 to $8 per day; but the poor associates had no such backing at their backs as the other judges, and this suggestion was hooted down almost unanimously. It may be some comfort to them to know who did it, and I append the vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Albright, Alexander, Cooper, Crouse, Davis, Dill, Heilman, Horter, Jones, Lamon, Philadelphia; Lemon, Blair; McClellan, McMullan, Newmyer, Roebuck, Wallace, Waream, Watson, Yeakle, Yutzy—27.

All those who voted for this proposition were Democrats, except Lemon, Rutan and Strang.

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Yeas—Messrs. Alexander, Anderson, Crawford; Bussey, Chalfant, Crouse, Davis, Dill, Dunkel, Horter, Jones, Lamon, Philadelphia; Lemon, Blair; McKibben, Nagle, Newmyer, Wallace, Wood, Yerkes—18.

Nays—Messrs. Albright, Anderson, Allegheny; Colihan, Cooper, Cutler, Ermentrout, Heilman, Herr, Maclay, McClellan, McKinley, McMullan, Rockwell, Roebuck, Rowland, Rutan, Shimer, Stanton, Strang, Warfel, Watson, Winslow, Yeakle, Yutzy —24.

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Nays—Messrs. Alexander, Anderson, Allegheny; Anderson, Crawford; Chalfant, Chestnut, Colihan, Cooper, Crouse, Davis, Dunkel, Ermentrout, Heilman, Herr, Horter, Jones, Lamon, Philadelphia; Lemon, Blair; Maclay, McClellan, McKibben, McNeill, Nagle, Newmyer, Rutan, Strang, Wallace, Waream, Wood, Yeakle, Yerkes, Yutzy—31.

On the second proposition, to make the salaries of the Allegheny judges five thousand dollars, the vote was:

Yeas—Messrs. Albright, Bussey, Clark, Colihan, Dill, Ermentrout McKinley, McMullan, Rockwell, Roebuck, Rowland, Shimer, Stanton, Wallace, Warfel Yeakle, Yerkes—17.

Nays—Messrs. Alexander, Anderson, Allegheny; Anderson, Crawford; Chalfant, Cooper, Crouse, Davis, Dunkel, Heilman, Herr, Horter, Jones, Lamon, Philadelphia; Lemon, Blair; McClellan, McKibben, McNeill, Nagle, Newmyer, Rutan, Strang, Waream, Winslow, Wood, Yutzy—25.

On the third proposition to raise the salaries of about forty judges from four to five thousand dollars each, the vote was:

Yeas—Messrs. *Albright*, Alexander, Anderson, Crawford; *Bussey, Chestnut, Colihan*, Cooper, Crouse, Cutler, Davis, *Dill*, Dunkel, *Ermentrout*, Heilman, Herr, Horter, Jones, Lamon, Philadelphia; Lemon, Blair; Maclay, McClellan, *McKibben*, McMullan, McNeill, *Nagle*, Newmyer, *Rowland, Stanton*, Strang, *Wallace, Wood*, Yeakle, *Yerkes*, Yutzy—34.

Nays—Anderson, Allegheny; *Chalfant, Clark, Rockwell*, Roebuck, Rutan, *Shimer*, Waream Warfel, Watson, Winslow—11.

Democrats in italic.

Thirteen of the eighteen Democrats voting on this proposition voted *for* it, thus enabling at least $40,000 additional expense, annually, upon the State, or $400,000 for the judicial term through which the increase will run.

Mr. Herr, encouraged by this dash of extravagance, again proposed an increase of Judge Pearson's salary, this time to $5,000, and the Senate, having committed itself to the policy of increasing salaries, he carried his point—29 to 10.

Mr. Waream now tried a second whack at the Allegheny judges. He moved to reduce their salary (as fixed in the bill) from $7,000 to $6,000. This amendment, at an earlier stage, would have prevailed, as it should have done; but the Senate was now committed to increase, and he failed, by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Bussey, Chalfant, Chestnut, Clark, Colihan, Cutler, Maclay, McClellan, McKinley, Rockwell, Roebuck, Rowland, Shimer, Stanton, Wallace, Waream, Warfel, Watson, Yeakle, Yutzy —20.

Nays—Messrs. Albright, Alexander, Anderson, Allegheny, Anderson, Crawford; Cooper, Crouse, Davis, Dill, Dunkel, Ermentrout, Heilman, Herr, Horter, Jackson, Jones, Lamon, Philadelphia; Lemon, Blair; Mackey, McMillan, McNeil, Nagle, Newmyer, Rutan, Strang, Wood, Yerkes—25.

Every attempt to curtail salaries having failed, and every attempt to increase them having succeeded, there is no special cause for wonder in the vote which followed. The salaries of the Supreme Judges are now $7,000. The bill, as reported, raised the salary of Chief Justice to $8,000, and of the other judges to $7,500. Mr. Clark moved to reduce them both to $7,000 each; whereupon Mr. Rutan moved an amendment to increase the Chief Justice's salary to $8,500 and the other judges to $8,000. This, of course, prevailed. The vote was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. *Albright*, Alexander, Anderson, Crawford; *Colihan*, Cooper, Crouse, Davis, *Dill, Ermentrout*, Herr, Horter, Jones, Lamon, Philadelphia; Lemon, Blair; *McKibben*, McMullan, McNeill, *Nagle*, Newmyer, Wallace, *Wood, Yerkes*—21.

Nays—Messrs. Anderson, Allegheny; *Bussey, Chalfant, Chestnut, Clark*, Cutler, Dunkel, Heilman, Maclay, McClellan, McKinley, *Rockwell*, Roebuck, *Rowland, Shimer, Stanton, Waream*, Warfel, Watson, Winslow, Yeakle, Yutzy—22.

It needed, now, only one step more to complete the round, and that was quickly taken. Mr. Yerkes moved to increase the salaries of the associate judges, not learned in the law, from $5 to $8 per day; but the poor associates had no such backing at their backs as the other judges, and this suggestion was hooted down almost unanimously. It may be some comfort to them to know who did it, and I append the vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Albright, Alexander, Cooper, Crouse, Davis, Dill, Heilman, Horter, Jones, Lamon, Philadelphia; Lemon, Blair; *McKibben*, McMullan, McNeill, *Nagle*, Newmyer, Roebuck, Wallace, Waream, Watson, Yeakle, Yutzy—27.

All those who voted for this proposition were Democrats, except Lemon, Rutan and Strang.

The question then recurred on Wallace's amendment, after an ineffectual effort by Mr. Rutan to strike out 40,000 and insert 80,000, and the vote upon Wallace's proposition resulted as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Alexander, Anderson, Crawford; Bussey, Chalfant, Crouse, Davis, Dill, Dunkel, Horter, Jones, Lamon, Philadelphia; Lemon, Blair; McKibben, Nagle, Newmyer, Wallace, Wood, Yerkes—18.

Nays—Messrs. Albright, Anderson, Allegheny; Colihan, Cooper, Cutler, Ermentrout, Heilman, Herr, Maclay, McClellan, McKinley, McMullan, Rockwell, Roebuck, Rowland, Rutan, Shimer, Stanton, Strang, Warfel, Watson, Winslow, Yeakle, Yutzy —24.

Mr. Herr now made two very earnest attempts to raise Judge Pearson's salary, of the Dauphin district, first to $7,000, and, failing in that, then to $6,000, but in vain; and then Mr. Rowland moved to strike out "seven thousand" from the salaries of the Philadelphia judges, and insert five thousand, the same for the Allegheny judges, and to raise the country judges from four to five thousand. Mr. Wallace called for a separate vote on each proposition, and on the first, to fix the salary of the Philadelphia judges at $5,000, the vote was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Albright, Bussey, Clark, Cutler, Dill, McKinley, McMullan, Rockwell, Roebuck, Rowland, Shimer, Stanton, Warfel, Winslow—14.

Nays—Messrs. Alexander, Anderson, Allegheny; Anderson, Crawford; Chalfant, Chestnut, Colihan, Cooper, Crouse, Davis, Dunkel, Ermentrout, Heilman, Herr, Horter, Jones, Lamon, Philadelphia; Lemon, Blair; Maclay, McClellan, McKibben, McNeill, Nagle, Newmyer, Rutan, Strang, Wallace, Waream, Wood, Yeakle, Yerkes, Yutzy—31.

On the second proposition, to make the salaries of the Allegheny judges five thousand dollars, the vote was:

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Nays—Anderson, Allegheny; *Chalfant, Clark, Rockwell*, Roebuck, Rutan, *Shimer*, Waream Warfel, Watson, Winslow—11.

Democrats in italic.

Thirteen of the eighteen Democrats voting on this proposition voted *for* it, thus enabling at least $40,000 additional expense, annually, upon the State, or $400,000 for the judicial term through which the increase will run.

The Commercial.

THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1875.

THE *Post* is still in the woods with reference to the exact locality of "Muldon, Tennessee." It should apply to FORREST.

THERE is a growing wish on the part of decent Democrats that the Republicans may carry the State at the next election. Their laudable desires will unquestionably be gratified.

THE Republican State Committee, and the Democratic State Committee, both meet in Harrisburg to-day to fix upon the time and place for holding their respective nominating conventions.

CONTRARY to the general expectation, the Revenue bill did not fail in the Senate. Its defeat would have been a matter of deep regret. But it was an exceedingly close shave, and only on the grounds of imperative national necessity did the bill manage to squeeze through.

THE notable Republican gains in the late municipal elections in this State afford great gratification and encouragement to our friends elsewhere. Of course we are glad of this. The staid old Keystone State was the last to lose and the first to recover her balance. Let other States lay the lesson of her present poise well to heart.

A WASHINGTON correspondent of a Western paper states that Mr. GARRETT, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, "has enthusiastic friends, who think he will loom up as a Democratic candidate for President." Possible, but by no means probable—since in such an event GARRETT would inevitably be brought down to a basement.

IN VIEW of Mr. CARPENTER'S course upon the Civil Rights bill, we are not half so sorry over his defeat, in his Senatorial fight, as we were a little while ago. We complimented him, too soon, upon his having nothing of the sulking spirit of ACHILLES about him, as he evidently has come back from Wisconsin as sour and as glum as the Grecian hero alluded to.

THE Washington *Capital* asserts that the recent Pacific Mail report is bogus, and promises to publish the real report next Sunday, giving the facts. This will be a decided new departure for that paper. Still, we should be glad to have "the facts" connected with that five thousand dollar loan of IRWIN to PIATT brought forth from their present mysterious concealment.

IT WAS suggested, in the COMMERCIAL of Tuesday, that it would be wise on the part of our river and insurance men to make an effort to avert danger to property along the rivers, by blowing up the great accumulations of ice at the mouth of the Youghiogheny. The authorities of Philadelphia, with Mayor STOKLEY at their head, are making experiments, with torpedoes and nitro-glycerine, upon the ice gorges on the Schuylkill, and with promise of entire success.

REPUDIATION appears to run in the very blood of Democracy. The city of Montgomery, Alabama, has now defaulted on its bonds, the last coupon having been paid in July of last year, and no money having been forthcoming to meet the January interest. Of course this might have been done if the people had been willing to make the sacrifice which every one ought to make to preserve his credit, and keep good faith with his creditors—but that is not the usual mode of illustrating Southern Democratic honor.

"THAT'S good news from the Black Hills. What a rush there'll be out there when the pleasant weather begins."—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

Why is it "good news?" The adventurers who have gone there have no more legitimate business in the reservation in question, than a burglar would have in the silver closet or safe of our contemporary. It is largely by such wanton disregard and violation of treaty stipulations on the part of frontier settlers that our costly Indian wars are precipitated.

THE conference called by a number of "Independents" at Indianapolis last December, will meet in Cleveland on the 11th instant, for consultation and to agree upon [illegible] "for the adoption of a national platform." The Cincinnati Convention of May 17th is the first move on the political chessboard preparatory to the campaign of next year. The assemblage will include representatives of workingmen's organizations, farmers' associations, and others, but it is exceedingly doubtful whether the agglomeration will rise to the dignity of a "new party."

THE recognition of the KELLOGG government in Louisiana by a two-thirds vote in the House of Representatives, is a late concession to the right, but is much better late than never. It should have been given more than a year ago. Had it been given, then, we should have had none of the subsequent butcheries, which were rendered possible only by the disgraceful cowardice which held Congress back from an early recognition of the rightful government of that State. The President's course, now, is clear, and McENERY and his red handed coadjutors may as well get out of the way at once.

ACCORDING to the latest intelligence from England, there is some prospect of a speedy termination to the lock-out in South Wales. Everybody will be glad to hear of an amicable adjustment of the dispute, which has already involved sufferings of so dreadful a character as to make one shudder to think of them. In this instance the whole trouble seems to have arisen from the fact that the workmen would not consent to a reduction of wages corresponding to the falling off in the profits of the employers. Labor will never be able to entirely ignore capital, and it is a great pity for both that there cannot be a general alliance rather than a standing feud between them.

WE GATHER, from the St. Louis *Globe*, the particulars of an interesting and important new departure in the administration of Indian affairs in Dakota, where a United States Commissioner has just committed two Santees for the murder of a Ponca Indian, for trial by the authorities. Heretofore the practice has been to remit Indian criminals to their tribal authorities for trial according to their own local custom and law, a proceeding that might insure justice in the case of criminals offending members of their own tribe, but manifestly not likely to do so where the offense was against a member of another tribe. It looks like a decided advance in the right direction.

REMARKING on General HAWLEY'S recent speech against the Force bill, in connection with certain complimentary observations made with reference to him in this paper upon the occasion of his renomination, the St. Louis *Dispatch* says: "The COMMERCIAL, which has always supported the meanest measures of the administration, will now be telling us that General JOE is a fraud and impostor." Not at all; but just as the good old preacher knew that when the devil hated him he was growing in grace, so we know that when ever a paper of the character of the *Dispatch* is led to politically commend a Republican, he has been guilty of that which high authority has declared to be worse than a crime—a blunder.

THE Boston *Traveller* thinks that if that member of the North Carolina Legislature who was lately expelled for expressing his non-belief "in the existence of a God," had only been shrewed enough to have kept quiet, and had simply acted in defiance of the laws of the Supreme Being, he might have been a shining light in that Democratic body. Of course he might. But what a singular conception of the attributes of the Divine Creator the Democratic lawgivers of that State must have, as illustrated by their infamous gerrymandering of the cities of Wilmington, Raleigh and Newberne, by which large numbers of Republicans are disfranchised, with a view to giving those places over into the hands of the ex-slaveholders! On the whole, we hardly think Mr. THORN is to be blamed for declining to believe in the particular Deity of the North Carolina Bourbons.

TRACY is catching it on every hand. MOULTON'S partners united in a card vindicating that witness from the wordy lawyer's insinuations; BOWEN, in effect, tells him that he lies and offers to prove it from the witness stand, and now comes the New York *Express* declaring that his statement that TILTON wanted BEECHER to buy that paper is all "imagination," and that it never heard of the story before, "either in detail or in general, or in any way whatever." "If, says the *Express*," either Mr. BEECHER or Mr. TILTON ever heard of any such venture, scheme or plan, they posess knowledge which could only come from clairvoyance, or in what only come from clairvoyance, or in what was never revealed to us; and so know a great deal more about us and our business than we know ourselves." It is pretty evident, already, that TRACY'S zeal has far outstripped his discretion, and to that extent injured the cause he is anxious to serve.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Mr. BUCKALEW, who has abandoned Columbia county, and taken up his residence in Luzerne county, is quietly engaged in an effort to defeat the proposed amendments to the new Constitution of this State, and is striving to combine the individual opposition of the scattered members of the Constitutional Convention. What steps he or they propose to take has not yet been made manifest; but that he is busily engaged in inciting the ex-members of the Convention to do something in the matter is certain, according to the information we have received.

The only radical change proposed in the Constitution by the Commission appointed for that purpose, and consisting of four Republicans and three Democrats, is that which proposes to abolish all those provisions in that instrument which allow of limited or cumulative voting. This is Mr. BUCKALEW'S hobby, and he rides it as affectionately as DON QUIXOTE did his rawboned and ill-fated Rosinante. To lay hands on this special work of his is to assail him in his tenderest part, and hence his hostility to the work of the Commission.

That the Constitution *needed* the revision it has received from this Commission, was first made manifest by Mr. BUCKALEW himself. When the Constitutional Convention re-assembled at Harrisburg, a short time before the Constitution was adopted, he had, as we are credibly informed, a long string of changes and alterations prepared, which he intended to have incorporated in the Constitution before it was adopted. How many there were of them, or what they consisted of, we are unable to say; but no one knew better than Mr. BUCKALEW that the instrument had been badly put together, had been miserably revised and compared, and contained numerous contradictory and inconsistent provisions, all of which were the result of carelessness in making it ready for the final action of the Convention. He therefore proposed to cure these defects at the time; and nothing but the consciousness that such a course would expose the instrument thus corrected to merciless ridicule and its authors to contempt, prevented him from carrying his purpose into effect.

The excision of the sections relative to cumulative or limited voting was not, of course, included in *his* projects of change; and if the Commission had left them alone, he would not have been stirred into opposition. His objection is not to alteration of the Constitution, *per se*, but to the particular elimination proposed by the Commission. He wants to save his pet measure; that is all.

That constitutions should need amendment, almost as soon as adopted, need not be matter of surprise. Indeed, the very fact that they are proposed so soon is evidence that the machinery, when put into operation, does not work smoothly. The first experiments with any new machine always demonstrate what is wanting to its perfection. The defects of such a machine are certain to be developed then, if at all.

The Constitution of the United States was adopted in 1789; yet in 1791, within a year or two after its adoption, some ten or twelve amendments were proposed to it, and incorporated in it. They were found absolutely essential to its effectiveness, from the very first year's experience of it, and no after attempt was made to amend it until 1861.

It is, therefore, no reflection upon the framers of the new Constitution that their work should be found, in some few respects, defective. The Commission, with the one exception noted, confined their suggestions to a few matters of detail, the propriety of which no one has yet questioned. They have but done, in the main, what Mr. BUCKALEW himself would have done, if he had been permitted.

As to the matter of cumulative or limited voting, there are but few, we fancy, beyond the small circle of *doctrinaries* of which Mr. BUCKALEW is chief, who will not heartily concur in the proposition to [illegible] by the Commission, striking out all reference to it in the Constitution, will have to be, as Mr. BUCKALEW knows, submitted to a separate vote of the people; and we are perfectly content to abide by the popular decision upon them. Why should not he be so, likewise? If the people want to retain his humbug, they can easily say so; and if they do not, why should he wish to keep provisions in their fundamental law against their will? We believe in popular sovereignty, in all such matters, and are not afraid to consult the popular will upon a subject that concerns all who believe in the good old doctrine that the majority have a right to rule.

IF THE hide of Speaker PATTERSON, of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, is not pachydermatous, he must often wince under the thrusts made at him by the press of the State. The following from the Philadelphia *Telegraph* of Tuesday, is a fair sample of the estimation in which he is held:

> For stubborn stupidity Professor Samuel F. Patterson, whom a strange chance has raised to the Speakership of the lower House of our Legislature, deserves the leather medal of the championship. Somehow this man came to Harrisburg with a high reputation for parliamentarianism. Nobody appeared to know where he had picked up his knowledge of parliamentary law and practice, and now nobody has good reason to believe that he did not pick it up anywhere. In the contest with Representative Wolfe, his utter incapacity as a presiding officer was brought into the boldest relief, and last night he gave another exhibition of his ignorance. For the time, he assumed to embody in his own individual entity the entire House, Republicans, Democrats and all. He not only interpreted the rules according to his own notion of their meaning, but refused to entertain motions that were legitimately made, and was even on the point of overruling the Constitution of the State, when he was brought to a halt by the timely suggestion of the Clerk. Professor Patterson has been a great many things in his time, but he has never been a parliamentarian. He is not even a good presiding officer. He is a man of small mind, and he has a small mind to make up. He is not fit to be Speaker of the House, and he knows it. He is not fit to be a member of the House, and he knows it. He is not fit to be a member of the Legislature, and he knows it. He is not fit to be a member of the community, and he knows it. He is not fit to be a man, and he knows it. He is not fit to be a beast, and he knows it. He is not fit to be a reptile, and he knows it. He is not fit to be a worm, and he knows it. He is not fit to be a microbe, and he knows it. He is not fit to be a mollusk, and he knows it. He is not fit to be a vegetable, and he knows it. He is not fit to be a mineral, and he knows it. He is not fit to be a nonentity, and he knows it. He is not fit to be a cipher, and he knows it. He is not fit to be a zero, and he knows it. He is not fit to be a minus quantity, and he knows it. He is not fit to be a negative quantity, and he knows it. He is not fit to be a fraction, and he knows it. He is not fit to be a decimal, and he knows it. He is not fit to be a vulgar fraction, and he knows it. He is not fit to be a common denominator, and he knows it. He is not fit to be a numerator, and he knows it. He is not fit to be a denominator, and he knows it. He is not fit to be a multiplier, and he knows it. He is not fit to be a multiplicand, and he knows it. He is not fit to be a product, and he knows it. He is not fit to be a factor, and he knows it. He is not fit to be a dividend, and he knows it. 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JOHN FITZIMMONS,

South Side Brass Works.

ALL KINDS OF

Brass Castings Made to Order.

Prompt attention given to filling Orders for Finished Brass Goods and Anti-Friction Metal. Address No. 95 CARSON STREET, SOUTH SIDE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

W. J. HAMMOND,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

SCRAP IRON, METAL AND STEEL

Also, Rolling Mills and Forges supplied with IRON CUT TO ANY LENGTH, SIZE OR PATTERN, at short NOTICE, and (2) Sets of Rolling Mill Shears constantly running, cutting Iron for Forgeing and other purposes. OFFICE AND YARD:

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Finished, Common, Charcoal and Juniata Sheet Iron.

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Youghiogheny Cement,

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Fourth Ward Foundry and Engine Works.

THOS. CARLIN,

Manufacturer of STEAM ENGINES, PULLEYS, SHAFTING, HANGERS, &c., Rolling Mill and Machine Castings, Sash Weights, &c. Has a number of New and Second-hand ENGINES and BOILERS FOR SALE.

186, 188 and 190 LACOCK and 37 SANDUSKY STREETS, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

CLASS MANUFACTURERS.

PITTSBURGH FLINT GLASS WORKS

ESTABLISHED 1808.

BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,

Factory, Office and Warehouse, BINGHAM ALLEY, between Eighth and Ninth streets, South Side, Pittsburgh.

B. BAKEWELL, } J. P. PEARS, } Proprietors.

E. B. CAMPBELL.

FINANCIAL

ST. CLAIR BANKING COMPANY,

INCORPORATED 1866.

No. 81 FOURTH AVENUE

Next below the Safe Deposit Company.

HENRY LLOYD.....President.

WM. REA.....Vice President.

TRUSTEES:

Henry Lloyd, E. P. Jones,
Wm. Rea, Hiram Stowe,
Edward Gregg, R. H. Hartley,
Thos. Wightman, C. W. Halliman,
J. K. Moorhead.

SIDNEY E. VON BONNHORST, Secretary and Treasurer.

Six Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Investments made in Government and Real Estate Securities.

Bank open daily, except Sundays, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday Evenings, from 6 to 9 o'clock.

TRASK & STONE,

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 7 NEW STREET, NEW YORK,

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$30,000

OF SCHOOL BONDS

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$50, $100, $500 $1,000

Invested in Stock Privileges in Wall St.,

Leads to many THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS PROFIT. Comprehensive explanatory circular, containing detailed statements and quotation prices of all stocks dealt in at the N. Y. Stock Exchange, mailed FREE to those desiring to speculate.

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Opp. N. Y. Stock Exchange. 7ths

STEAM BOILERS, &C.

ECLIPSE

SAFETY STEAM

BOILERS!

Stationary, Portable and Marine

5 to 1,000 Horse Power.

The advantages over other Boilers secured by the Eclipse are:

First—Safety from risk of destructive explosion.

Second—Economy in Space and Fuel.

Third—Durability of Material.

Fourth—Convenience of access to every part.

Fifth—Simplicity of Connections and Form of Construction.

Sixth—Easy Cleaning.

Seventh—Freedom from Expansion, Strains and Leaks.

Eighth—Effective circulation attained by the 4 tubes and large returns.

Eclipse Steam Generators are adapted to heavy or light service, high or low pressure, or natural or forced draft.

The Castings are made of Semi-Steel; the Tubes are lap-welded, of various lengths, which enables the Boiler to be increased, diminished or divided without damage to parts. The improved Lock-Nut does away with caulking, packing or gaskets.

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MANUFACTURING CO.,

SHARPSBURG, PA.,

AND

87 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

Illustrated Circulars and Estimates furnished.

O'HARA BOILER WORKS,

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Manufacturers of

STEAM BOILERS, OIL TANKS, STILLS, &c.

TAYLORS, SALT PANS, GASOMETERS, SETTLING PANS, PRISON DOORS, CHIMNEYS, BRICHEN FIRE BEDS, &c.,

Cor. Second Avenue and Liberty Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Repairing done promptly. Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

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ROOFS.

Wm. B. Scaife & Sons,

119 and 121 First Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Erect in Any Part of the United States,

Iron Roof Frames

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Iron Mill Buildings

COVERED WITH

CORRUGATED IRON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Corrugated Iron,

FOR ROOFING OR SIDING WOODEN FRAME BUILDINGS.

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LAING & McKALLIP,

DEALERS IN

GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED,

Baled Hay, &c.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

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WILKESBARRE ANTHRACITE COAL.

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150 Barrels Choice Apples.

We will receive every week, by the barrel, the Choicest Apples brought to market. Also, PRIME NEW CIDER on draught. FAMILY APPLE BUTTER. BEST LEAF LARD in the city. WHITE WHEAT FLOUR, equal to any in the city.

Please give us a call and satisfy yourself.

No. 80 Fourth Ave.

17ths K. GOFF.

200 BARRELS CHOICE APPLES,

25 barrels Pippins.
15 barrels Eggs.
50 barrels choice Silver-skinned Onions.
150 bags Timothy Seed.
75 bags Clover Seed.
20 tubs Roll Butter.
150 jars Cider Jelly, (gallons).
30 barrels 3-year-old Vinegar, 15c ₱ gal.

HENRY REA, JR., Liberty street, opp. Smithfield.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

GRAIN, HAY AND PRODUCE,

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Successors to Waring & King,

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OF PITTSBURGH.

CAPITAL.....$300,000

INCORPORATED 1866.

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HENRY LLOYD.....President.

WM. REA.....Vice President.

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The Tradesmen's National Bank

HAS REMOVED TO ITS

New Banking Rooms,

Cor. Wood St. and Fourth Ave.,

Where its Officers will be pleased to see all its old customers and such new ones as may favor it with their patronage.

ALEXANDER BRADLEY.....President.

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CYRUS CLARKE, JR.....Cashier.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK,

OF PITTSBURGH,

NO. 33 FIFTH AVENUE

CAPITAL STOCK - - $500,000

J. W. COOK.....President.

S. W. MACKEY.....Vice President.

W. McCANDLESS.....Cashier.

CENTRAL BANK.

No. 47 BANK BLOCK, Pittsburgh.

CAPITAL.....$100,000

Bank of Discount and Deposit.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

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THOMAS FAWCETT, President.
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Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.

Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS.

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ESTABLISHED 1858.

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Loans negotiated on marketable collaterals at current rates.

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Bankers and Stock Brokers,

No. 36 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

Commercial Paper Negotiated. Gold and Government Securities Bought and Sold at Market Rates. 9s

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 3, 1875.

There is nothing new or especially remarkable in the business situation at the present writing, trade in all departments being still sluggish. There are several influences at work which are unfavorable to the progress of business, and prevent business men from embarking in new enterprises or making vigorous preparations for the spring trade now so near at hand.

The weather, which has been very severe in all sections of the country, has retarded the movement of products from the West and of merchandise from the East. The freezing of our rivers has prevented the movement of any coal from this port for some months, and the usual business of the Ohio river has altogether ceased.

The revival of agitation in Congress relative to revenue legislation is a very serious cause of disturbance, but fortunately, this will cease at noon to-morrow as far as the Forty-third Congress is concerned. What its successor may do or attempt to do in case the laws already acted on should fail of the desired effect is hard to guess. However, manufacturers and merchants who have been waiting on account of threatened legislation can be free to advance without interference, for nine months at least, after the adjournment of to-morrow.

—How far the railroad war will affect business is not yet decided, but from our reports, so far, both roads are having a large increase in their business, owing to the reduction in freights. While the immediate results will be beneficial to the public in general it will be injurious to the stockholders of the contending companies.

—As announced in our local columns this morning, the warrants of the city of Pittsburgh given in payment of the police are on the street for sale. This has been another case by surprise. This gives a new security to be quoted in our local market, but transactions have so far been few and no reliable figure can be given. The warrants of the city of Philadelphia are regularly quoted each day on 'Change, and we would suggest the propriety of Councils providing that the warrants of this city be placed on as favorable a negotiable basis as those of Philadelphia. There, when the warrants are presented, the date is stamped across their face, and from that date they bear interest at the rate of six per cent. When the city is in funds these warrants, according to their numbers, are called in for redemption.

Their value is thus always known and holders are not compelled to submit to any exhorbitant "shave" as would be necessary if they bore no interest. If our city warrants are allowed to be sold to brokers as they are at present issued, they will not bring 90 per cent. of their value; but should the Councils provide that they bear interest at the legal rate from date of presentation, as it is perfectly just they should, then we may expect to see them selling for their full face value.

—The following bills in reference to Kansas bonds are of interest. They were read a third time and passed in the Senate:

House bill No. 101, to enable the board of County Commissioners of Lyon county, Kansas, to fund the railroad bond indebtedness of said county.

House bill No. 199, to authorize E school district No. 2, Osborn county, to issue a bond.

House bill No. 88, to amend an act regulating the salary of county superintendents. Approved March 3, 1869.

House bill No. 222, to authorize the board of county commissioners of Harvey county to issue bonds for the purpose of funding and paying certain indebtedness.

House bill No. 17, to provide for funding the outstanding indebtedness of counties, cities and townships, and levying a tax therefor.

House bill No. 206, to authorize the County Commissioners of Ellsworth county to issue bonds for the purpose of funding and paying certain indebtedness.

Senate bill No. 167, to authorize the board of County Commissioners of Greenwood county, Kansas, to issue and sell the bonds of said county to liquidate the liabilities of said county, created by the defalcation of the late County Treasurer of said county.

—We extract the following information from the report of the State Railroad Commissioners of Massachusetts: Of the sixty corporations reporting twenty-nine paid dividends varying from one to ten per cent., and averaging on the entire stock of all the dividend paying roads nine per cent. Sixteen corporations, representing $7,223,000 stock, paid no dividends. As interest $2,791,572 was paid, but it is impossible to state what rate it bore to the actual amount borrowed, as some of the corporations disposed of their obligations at a premium and others at a discount. Meanwhile, the net earnings, including money paid as interest as well as dividends, averaged 6.40 per cent. on the total capital invested, an increase of 25 per cent. from the results of the previous year. The Commissioners reiterate their complaint regarding the irregularity in the methods of book-keeping made use of by the companies, and the consequent confusion in the returns to the Commissioners' office. For this reason the report is not so full in detail and so accurate as it might be; but it is a decided improvement on the reports of other States, and gives extremely valuable information for railroad men.

OFFICE OF TRASK & STONE, } BANKERS & BROKERS, No. 7 NEW STREET, } NEW YORK, March 2, 1875. }

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Our stock market opened very strong and excited at an improvement of 5@6 per cent. over prices current at the close yesterday. The greatest improvement was in Pacific Mail, which opened with large sales at 38½ and quickly sold down to 38. Northwestern opened at 46¾, an advance of ¾ per cent. Western Union at 75¾. Union Pacific at 42. The early reaction in Pacific Mail was felt throughout the list, but prices soon stiffened, and by noon showed an advance of 1@2¼ per cent. over opening prices. The greatest improvement was in Northwestern, which sold up to 48. We learn that a compromise has been effected on what the Legislature of Wisconsin will pass a law considerably modifying the Union Pacific to 42½, and Western Union to 75¾. Towards the close another reaction carried prices off, the greatest decline being in Pacific Mail, which sold down to 37½. At the close the market is strong at a small improvement on the lowest prices of the day. Money is at unchanged rates.

Yours truly, TRASK & STONE.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

March 3, 1875.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Gold	114¾	114¾	114¾	115	115	———
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	120	———	120	———	120	———
5-20's, 1862	116¾	———	116¾	———	116¾	———
5-20's, 1864	117	———	117	———	117	———
5-20's, 1865	119½	———	119½	———	119½	———
5-20's, 1865, new	118¾	———	118¾	———	118¾	———
5-20's, 1867	119¼	———	119¼	———	119¼	———
5-20's, 1867 Registered	119	———	118¾	———	118¾	———
10-40's	113¾	———	113¾	———	113¾	———
10-40's Registered	113¾	———	113¾	———	113¾	———
Currency 6's	118½	———	118½	———	118½	———
Pacific Mail	38¼	38¼	38	38	38½	39½
Western Union Tel.	75¾	———	75¾	———	75	———
Pacific Mail	38¼	38¼	39	38¾	38½	39½
Adams Express	101	———	102	———	———	———
Wells-Fargo Express	83	———	83½	———	———	———
American Express	62¾	———	63	———	———	———
United States Exp's	58	———	58	———	———	———
New York Central	104¾	104¾	———	———	———	———
Erie	27	———	27	27	27	28
Michigan Central	90	———	90	———	———	———
Michigan Southern	73¾	73¾	73½	73¾	73¾	75¾
Illinois Central	96	———	96	———	———	104½
Cleve. & Pittsburgh	90	———	90	———	———	———
Chicago & North'w'n	41¾	41½	42¼	42¼	41¾	42¾
Do pref'rred	82	———	82	———	———	82½
Rock Island	103¾	103½	103½	104¼	———	104¾
Fort Wayne	97	———	97	———	———	98¾
Do preferred	97	———	97	———	———	98¾
Ohio & Mississippi	26½	———	26½	26¾	26¾	27¾
Union Pacific	42¾	42¾	43½	43¾	43¾	44¾
Tarkio	———	———	———	128	127	———
Hannibal & St. Jos.	21	———	21½	21½	21	21½
C. C. & I. C.	6	———	6	6¼	———	6¾
Canada Southern	———	———	———	———	———	44½
Del., Lack. & West.	95	———	95	95	95	96
North Carolina, Apl'l	35	———	35	———	35½	36
North Carolinas, July	33	———	33	———	33	34
Central 6's	97	———	97	———	———	———

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central	55	55¾
Pennsylvania Central Scrip	53¾	———
Lending sales	57	———
United Co.'s of N. Jersey	132¾	———
Camden	117	117½
Lehigh Valley	63¼	63¾
Allegheny Valley, sales	91¾	———
Central Transportation	44	44½
Empire Transportation Co.	53½	———
Pitts., Cin. and St. L., m. b.	73¼	74¼

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total
Flour, bbls	7,864	7,817	15,67
Apples, bbls	1,021	1,283	2,30
Cheese, bxs	174	178	35
Corn, sks	3,744	4,125	7,86
Wheat, sks	3,816	4,074	7,89
Barley, sks	2,070	781	2,85
Rye, sks	253	450	70
Oats, sks	9,187	15,429	24,61
Butter, pkgs	525	584	1,10
Bacon, lbs	14,344	5,814	20,15
Bacon, tcs	417	186	60
Potatoes, bush	5,300	3,321	8,62
Hay, tons	2,766	2,029	4,79

The following quotations are prices realizing in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator:

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The receipts of grain for the past week have been somewhat increased, being 92,964 bushels, against 47,328 bushels the preceding week. Trade at the Chamber of Commerce was active this morning, eighteen cars being reported sold, comprising nearly 6,000 bushels of grain, with an aggregate of transactions of about $6,000. The following are the comparative receipts (crop movement) of flour and grain at the seven Western grain centres from August 1 to February 20, inclusive, for four years:

	1875-6.	1873-4.	1872-3.	1871-2.
Flour, bbls	3,114,078	3,646,379	3,075,086	3,157,77
Wh't, bu.	40,052,788	54,761,137	33,849,702	31,156,15
Corn, bu.	25,115,434	32,009,069	34,324,073	33,180,28
Oats, bu.	13,837,766	15,217,653	14,475,220	19,346,07
Barley, bu.	4,885,977	6,641,781	7,241,897	5,413,52
Rye, bu.	882,349	1,344,058	1,287,634	2,211,09
Total, bu.	84,834,173	109,338,887	91,250,806	89,309,13

Wheat—The market continues quiet and dull. Receipts are at a low average, being 10,185 bushels for the past week, a large share of which was consigned to millers directly. Offerings are steady, with limited transactions, and a rather sluggish demand. We quote choice Kentucky white at $1 30@1 35 per bushel; extra Michigan white at $1 29@1 27; Ohio and Illinois do $1 20@1 23; amber Kentucky at $1 20@1 22; extra red wheat $1 15@1 17.

Corn—Receipts are slightly increased, being 11,682 bushels for the past week, against 9,079 bushels the week previous. There is an active demand at slightly easier prices. Transactions this morning were about 3,000 bushels at a range, for shelled, of 75c per bushel for yellow high mixed to 73@74c for low mixed. Ear corn is in moderate request at 75@76c per bushel for prime yellow.

Oats—Have been coming in very freely for the past week, the receipts being 38,752 bushels for that time, against 22,958 bushels the week previous. Notwithstanding the very liberal arrivals, the market continues steady, with a fair demand, and nearly 3,000 bushels sold on 'Change this morning at full market prices, viz: white 65@66c; mixed 63@64c.

Barley and Rye—Continue nominal, with no transactions in the market, to establish prices. Receipts are also unimportant, being only 1,896 bushels of barley, and 1,125 bushels of rye during the past week.

Sales on 'Change—The following sales of grain in ground lots were reported at the Chamber of Commerce to-day:

1 car ear corn, prime yellow.....78c
1 car shelled corn, yellow.....75c
2 cars shelled corn, yellow mixed.....74c
2 cars shelled corn, low mixed.....72c
1 car shelled corn, low mixed.....72c
Sales to fund the railroad bond indebtedness of said county.
1 car white oats.....66c
1 car mixed oats.....65c

FLOUR—Receipts are about an average quantity, being 7,817 bushels for the past week. A moderately active movement is reported in small lots of Western flours, at full prices. City mills' product is quiet and dull. Trade in family flours is also in moderate demand by jobbing way. The following are the wholesale prices of the local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $6 50@6 75; No. 2 do $6 25@6 50; red wheat flour $6 10; in sacks 30c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers are as follows: Extra family or white winter wheat flour $6 00@6 25; Wisconsin $5 75; Minnesota $5 75@6 00; red winter wheat flour $5 25@5 50; rye flour $5 25@5 50; buckwheat flour $5 75; self-raising flour, in 6 ₱ packages, $6 25 ₱ dozen packages; cornmeal, old do $5 75; new $3 00@3 50; oatmeal $7 75@8 00.

HAY—There is a good demand at firm prices. Receipts for the past week are 2,029 bales. We note sales at the Chamber of Commerce this morning of 50 tons No. 1 timothy at $23 00; 40 tons do at $23 00; 10 tons upland prairie hay at $17 50. We quote prime timothy, on track, at $22 00@23 00 ₱ ton; No. 2 do $18 00@19 00; inferior $15 00@17 00; mixed hay from store is quoted at $24 00@25 00. No. 1 straw is selling at $25 00@27 00 for No. 1; $20 00@21 00 for No. 2. Straw is quoted at $16 00@18 00 ₱ ton.

MILL FEED—Bran is steady at $1 20@1 25 ₱ cwt; shorts $1 25@1 35 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 45@1 50 ₱ cwt; chopped feed $1 50@1 65 ₱ cwt; oil-meal $1 90@2 00 ₱ cwt. A car of chopped feed sold at the Chamber of Commerce this morning at $1 60 per cwt.

Groceries.

There was a somewhat improved business done in the jobbing and order trade in groceries to-day, still, the volume of business is limited, and must necessarily remain so until the revival of manufacturing industries gives life to the entire Western trade. Coffee has unchanged here, but is weaker in New York. Last week's receipts at Rio and Santos at New York were 48,364 bags; sales, 27,500 bags; stock in first hands on Monday, 104,429 bags (against 82,073 bags a week ago); at Baltimore, 28,000 bags; at Hampton Roads, 5,000 bags; at Richmond, 2,035 bags; at Savannah, 3,000 bags; at New Orleans, 21,792 bags; and at Galveston, 7,715 bags. Sugar is firm and we advance our quotations ⅛c, which does not give any too wide a margin for operations, although some leading houses have not yet advanced prices. Teas are weak and drooping under the failure of the tea proposition. Molasses, syrups, spices, &c., are unchanged. Prices-current are as follows:

Green Coffees. ₱ lb.

Fancy Rio	20½@
Choice Rio	20@
Prime Rio	19½@
Good Rio	19@
Java	33@

Roasted Coffees.

Rio, in papers	28@
Rio, in bulk	27½@
Java, in papers	41@
Java, in bulk	40½@

Teas.

Young Hyson	50c@$1 00
Gunpowder	50@$1 25
Imperial	50@$1 00
Japan	35@$1 00
Oolong	25@$1
Fancy	1 00
Souchong	25@$1

Rice.

Choice Carol'a,	8½@9c
Patna	7½@8
Rangoon	7½@7½

Spices.

Cloves	55 c
Allspice	17½@18c
Cassia	40 @45 c
Nutmegs	1 15@1 20
Pepper	26 @27 c

Candies.

Star, full weight	18c
Stearine	15c

Sugars.

Standard A	10¼@
Standard B	10¼@
Standard C	10¼@
Franklin extra C	9¾@
American extra C	9¾@
New Orleans	8@9¾c
Cut loaf	12 c
Crushed	11¾c
Powdered	11¾c
Granulated	11¾c

Molasses. ₱ gal.

Strictly ch'e N. O.	72c
Prime	70c
Good	68c

Syrups.

Ex. white drips	75c
Sugar drips	65c
Lower grades	45@58c

Raisins.

Layers, ₱ box	$3 25
Valentias, ₱ lb	12 c
Currants, ₱ lb	9c
Prunes	10@11 c

Starch. ₱ lb.

Common	5½c
Silver gloss	9½c
Pearl	10¾c

Soda.

Bi-carb, ₱ 10-lb kgs	6c
Bi-carb, ₱ lb papers	8c

TICKING.

Conestoga X	7-8 10½
Conestoga A A	7-8 12½
Conestoga C T	4-4 16
" prem'm	7-8 14
" prem A	4-4 23
Standard A	7-8 11¼
Thorndike	7-8 19
Portsmouth	4-4 26
Whittaker	7-8 25
Whittaker	4-4 35

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	11½
Glasgow	10½
American	8

BAGGING.

Penn Mill, 2 bush...33 Penn Mill, 2¼ bush...40
Penn Mill, 3 bush...48

MISCELLANEOUS.

White carpet chain	7
" fine	9
Cotton tat	16@17
Colored carpet ch'n	7
Cotton twine	27

General Merchandise.

ALES—We quote: X $8 00 ₱ barrel; XX $10 00 ₱ barrel; India ale $11 00 ₱ barrel; Bass' English ale, in Kilderkins of 22 gallons, $34,00@ 25 00; barrels; 41 gr. Bass, $40 00@41 00; bbls, 46 gallons, $42 50@45 00; in cases, 2 dozen bottles, $20 75. William Younger's India pale ale, in cases of eight dozen bottles, $2 75@3 00 ₱ dozen; Robert Younger's sparkling ale, $2 75@3 00 ₱ dozen; Guinness' stouts, bottled by A. Burke' $2 75@3 00 ₱ dozen; Cantrell & Coobrane's ginger ale, $1 75 ₱ dozen.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—We quote alcohol at $2 25@2 30 ₱ gallon. Highwines are active with another sharp advance under the influence of the Revenue act; we quote at $1 15@1 17 ₱ gallon.

ASHES—Soda ashes, refined, $4 00@4 50 ₱ cwt for high test common to good $4 50@5 25; black pearl $5 00; arsenic $5 00; potash $8 50; pearl ash $9 00; bi-carb of soda $3 50@3 75.

BAGGING AND ROPE—We quote as follows: ½ ₱ bale $1 50 ₱ dozen; ¾ ₱ bale $3 00; 1 ₱ bale $5 50; 5 ₱ bales $25 00; 10 ₱ bales 40c ₱ lb. Market steady and demand good.

BROOMS AND BROOM CORN—Broom corn is firm at the recent advance. Choice hurl is quotable at 11¼@12c ₱ lb; good do, 10@11c; inferior brush, 8½@9½c. Brooms are also firmer in sympathy. The following are makers' prices: No. 2 common, $3 00; No. 3 hunl, $3 25; No. 4, $3 75; No. 5, $4 25; No. 6, $4 50; No. 8, $5 00; No. 10, $5 50. No. 4 do, $5 00; No. 5 do, $5 50; stamboat brooms, $4 25@5 00; whisps, plain, $1 40@2 00; whisps, fancy, $1 75@2 25; toy brooms, $1 75@2 00.

COAL AND COKE—Trade for Connellsville coke continues light and prices are unchanged at $2 50@2 75 ₱ ton, delivered free on board at Pittsburgh. Anthracite coal is steady at $7 00 ₱ ton, delivered, in car lots; on track $5 50 ₱ ton.

CEMENT—Louisville hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 ₱ bbl; Phœnix hydra

THE
Pittsburgh Daily Commercial,
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
Now is the Time to Subscribe.

The conductors of the COMMERCIAL have for some time contemplated a Reduction in the Price of the Paper to Subscribers, where delivered by Carriers or Agents, and now announce that from and after MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1875, the terms to such will be

Fifteen Cents Per Week.

Leave your orders for the Carrier at the Counting Room of this office.

CITY MATTERS.

For one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 26, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., March 3, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A.M..	30.01	24	87	E.	Fresh.	Sleet.
2 P.M..	29.70	34	79	S.	Gentle	Lt.sn'w
9 P.M..	29.91	28	88	W.	Brisk.	Lt.sn'w

Mean barometer....29.80 Highest thermom.. 34
Mean thermometer..... 28.5 Lowest thermom.. 20
Rainfall ..... .29

Gough at Library Hall To-Night.

To-night, at Library Hall, John B. Gough will deliver his newest lecture, "Man and His Masters." The mere announcement that Gough is to lecture is enough, always, to crowd the hall. This will be the last lecture of the course, so that there will be a double incentive to attend.

The Lecture at Bellefield.

Our readers in the East End should remember that the Hon. John M. Kirkpatrick will deliver a lecture this evening, in the Bellefield Presbyterian church, on the subject "The Lessons of Some Lives." The literary taste of this gentleman, and his gifts as an orator, will combine to render this a pleasant and profitable lecture.

Robbery of Silks.

For some days past the Mayor's detectives have been at work upon a silk robbery case, but without result. On Friday night last the store of A. D. McKee & Co., on Market street, was entered by thieves and about $2,000 worth of goods stolen. An entrance was effected in the rear of the building, the door having been forced open by means of a jimmy.

The Mansfield Bridge.

The washing away of the iron bridge at Mansfield will cost the county about $2,000. The parts are all found, but will have to be taken to the bridge factory for repairs. The center pier was destroyed, and, of course, will have to be rebuilt. So far as is known, this is the only loss the county has met with from the late break up of the ice.

The Western Sufferers.

The *Presbyterian Banner* says: We have just received a letter from Josiah Copley, Esq., of Perry, Kansas, who says the extent of suffering from want of food and clothing in Kansas just now is most alarming. All funds or anything else sent to Mr. Copley will be most thankfully and judiciously expended. Remember the address, Josiah Copley, Esq., Perry, Kansas.

The Board of Revisors.

The Board of Revisors of valuations continued their work yesterday, and heard a number of appeals from the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth wards.

E. B. Lindsay furnished his certificate of election, signed by Prothonotary Kennedy, as a member from the Seventh ward, vice Mr. Elhenny, who still retains his seat, although not a resident of the ward. The matter, after a protracted discussion, was deferred.

Severely Injured.

Yesterday morning Rev. J. W. Rutledge, of the Fifth avenue Methodist church, was severely injured on Wylie avenue. When alighting from a street car near Elm street, he was struck by a beer wagon and jammed against the car. Mr. Rutledge was taken to his home at No. 6 Clark street, where he was attended by Dr. M. O. Jones. He is a man sixty or seventy years old, and it is feared that he received internal injuries, which will result fatally.

A Case of Conscience.

Mrs. Thornton, who resides on Washington street, Allegheny, had her pocket picked one day last week on a Western avenue car, the thief getting away with her pocketbook, containing about twelve dollars. Tuesday evening a man rung the door bell at Mrs. T.'s house, and a servant appearing, he gave her a package for her mistress. The package contained the lady's pocketbook and money, with a note reading as follows: "I picked your pocket on Thursday evening in a street car. I was sorry for it afterward. I return all." The man had his face carefully concealed with a scarf.

Stealing Old Iron.

Not many days ago the arrest of Mr. and Mrs. Fritz, in Allegheny, on charges of stealing old iron from cars of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, was reported. Since these arrests, Chief Ross, convinced that other parties were engaged in the old metal business, has been on the lock-out for the offenders. Yesterday he took into custody T. McCarmara, Thomas McCaffrey, Mrs. Donley and Mrs. Kennary, against whom he had made information for larceny. At the hearing to-day the Chief expects to show that the accused have been stealing metal from the cars for some time past, and in large quantities.

The Centennial Tea Party.

The address to the people of Allegheny county, relative to the nature of the centennial tea parties to be inaugurated next month, was furnished the COMMERCIAL at two o'clock yesterday morning, in a proof slip from the office of a contemporary. While willing to contribute liberally in aid of all charitable and patriotic movements, we would suggest to those who desire the gratuitous use of our columns, (especially to the ladies of the Centennial Association) the propriety of sending their communications directly to this office—or to some other office that will deal fairly and honorably in the matter of furnishing proofs.

The Nebraska Sufferers.

Mr. John Born, who has done much toward having aid forwarded to the Nebraska sufferers about Plum creek, Dawson county, has received another letter from Captain Shearer, the Pittsburgher located there. The letter is dated February 26th, and says: I have not received any supplies of any kind for over a week, and so the money from the Third United Presbyterian church came in very opportune to buy flour, groceries and other necessaries. So far as clothing is concerned, I have received enough to comfortably clothe all the men and boys in this vicinity and a good distance outside of my neighborhood. But there is much need for underclothing and stockings for the women and girls.

Captain Shearer will faithfully attend to the distribution of articles sent him.

The Colored Boilers.

As announced in yesterday's paper, a number of colored boilers arrived in this city from Richmond, Virginia, to go to work at the Pittsburgh Bolt Works. They came via the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad, reaching their destination about noon. They got off the train at Frankstown, and were soon escorted to their quarters in the works. The party numbered fourteen men, all robust, healthy fellows, who look as though they could stand any amount of hard labor. Another gang is expected shortly, and upon their arrival the company will have all the boilers they need. Sheriff Hare, with a posse, was on the ground to preserve the peace in case an outbreak should occur, as was also a squad of the city police. Up to last evening there had been no demonstration on the part of the strikers, and no disturbance is anticipated. Every precaution will be taken, however, to prevent interference with the colored men.

Drawing in the Public Schools.

Instruction in drawing will make the nation richer, by developing artisans of greater skill and taste, and by enabling us to compete with the instructed mechanics of other lands. France led the world in the first great Exhibition of 1851, in the matter of decorative and ornamental industry. Great Britain was far behind, and behind her was the United States. The English confessed their deficiencies, and set about repairing them. At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, they were among the first in the decorative art. In 1852, the art students in England, among artisans, numbered 5,000. In 1872 they numbered more than 25,000. This is "skilled labor," and this we should have in Pittsburgh. Knowing fact in the country everywhere. From an iron fence to a locomotive or a great public building, all work is done by pattern drawings, and those who can make such drawings and who can understand and use them, are in the line of pay and promo-

Millions of dollars are lost or un-
nually for lack of this know-
very one who can learn to
raw, some progress in
by every child.
ole millions

THE REPAIRING OF STREETS.

An Important Question Looming Up.

A question of paramount importance is soon to engage the attention of Councils, namely, the repaving of streets. Some years ago, the Supreme Court, in the Broad street (Philadelphia) case, if we remember correctly, decided that where a street had once been paved at the expense of the property holders, the Councils could not compel a repaving of the same and assess the expense upon the foot frontage. At the time this decision was rendered, Pittsburgh had begun to repave some of her streets, taking the cobble stones and replacing them with wood. The question was raised here, Wood, Fifth and other streets having been repaved at the expense of the property owners. The wooden pavement fever was then at its height, and some of our merchants were so delighted with the change that they declared they would rather pave every five years with wood than be subject to the annoyance of the miserable cobble stones. Wood street and Fifth avenue were in a wretched condition at the beginning of winter, and as soon as the frost leaves the ground they will be in a worse plight than ever. Even now the subject of repaving is freely discussed, and will be brought before Councils, in some form or other, at an early day.

OUR WOODEN PAVEMENTS.

Before the era of wooden pavements there was no necessity for repaving. When cobble stones were put down once, they were put down for all time to come. That is, the street having been graded and paved, and the first cost paid by the owners of abutting property, the city was required to keep it in constant good repair. Not so with the wooden blocks, however. When they become worn down, or rotten, they must be entirely removed, and a new pavement substituted. They scarcely admit of repairing. When once they begin to fall into holes, it is a waste of money to attempt to keep them in passable condition. Our experience with hemlock blocks demonstrates that they will not last, under our heavy hauling, longer than from four to six years. Locust and cedar will last much longer; and in the suburbs, where the driving is comparatively light, hemlock may last eight or ten years. We have now over twenty miles of wooden pavements laid, at a cost of over $3,500,000; and as the earlier of these improvements (those laid in 1869-70-71) are either entirely worn out, or rapidly approaching that condition, it will readily be perceived that from this time on the city will have quite as much to do in the way of repaving as will prove agreeable to the taxpayers. Sixth street was paved in 1869, with wood, and has been a nuisance for two seasons. It will be repaved this spring with stone, by the Manchester Passenger Railway Company, and the city, under agreement. Fifth avenue, between Market and Smithfield, was paved in 1868, and although it has worn better than Wood street, it is ready for repaving. Wood street was paved at a later date, at a cost of $35,-493, and its condition is such that it will require immediate attention.

HOW SHALL THE COST BE ASSESSED?

From the above it will be seen that the question of repaving becomes one of great importance. In 1871, in view of the decision of the Broad street case, a special act was passed, providing that whenever Pittsburgh Councils should desire to regrade or repave any street, either with the same or improved kind of paving, and the cost of the original grading or paving had been paid by the property holders, it should be the duty of the Board of Viewers "to inquire and report to Councils whether the improvement is of general or local benefit, or partly local, and if they shall report that it was in whole or in part local benefit, they shall designate the district to be benefited thereby, and the proportion to be paid by the district benefited."

When the viewers report to Councils, they have power to provide by ordinance for the repaving of the street, and assess the cost wholly or partly upon the district designated by the viewers. This is the law governing the matter, and it will be perceived at a glance that it devolves a very difficult duty upon the Board of Viewers. In all places, they are to determine whether the repaving of Wood street would be of general or local benefit. If of general benefit, then the inference is that the city must pay for the whole improvement, out of a common fund. If of local benefit, in whole or in part, they shall designate the district to be benefited, and assess the cost upon